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**Some Observations of an
Army JAGC Recruiter**

Major Alan R. Thiele

During the fall of 1979, MAJ Alan R. Thiele was appointed as the TJAG field representative for recruiting of JAGC attorneys in twenty law schools in the Middle West.

This recruiting was accomplished during the period of October 1 through November 14.

The following are his observations concerning recruiting for the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

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These observations are made to assist the JAGC field screening officer/interviewer in preparing for, setting up, conducting and following up on a program of JAGC field screening interviews at law schools. They will also help to predict who will be a good military lawyer. The Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps is a competitor with law firms and corporations in the hiring market place for the best law students. The JAGC field screening officer/interviewer amplifies and personalizes the role of the military lawyer or the applicant and similarly amplifies and personalizes the applicant to the selection board. All this must be done by using a short 30 minute interview! Maximizing the effectiveness of the visit to a law school is extremely important in order to be effective as a JAGC Field Screening Officer/Interviewer. It is the goal of these observations to eliminate the uncertainties associated with campus visitations so that maximum attention

(Continued on page 3)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

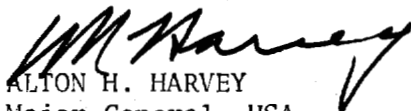
JAGS-DDL

14 February 1980

SUBJECT: Law Day 1980

All Members of the Judge Advocate General's Corps

1. This year, as in every year since 1958, the President of the United States and other government officials have declared May 1st to be Law Day, "a special day of celebration by the American people in appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalties to the United States of America." The American Bar Association sponsors this annual event in cooperation with 800 state and local bar associations and other organizations. Information regarding American Bar Association materials for this occasion is provided in this issue of The Army Lawyer.
2. The theme of the 1980 observance is "Law and Lawyers--Working for You." It was chosen to give the legal community not only the opportunity to discuss the roles of the law, the lawyers, the courts, and the justice system, but also to increase citizen participation in the judicial system by enhancing their knowledge of the legal profession.
3. I encourage all of you to participate in conveying the spirit of Law Day to both the military and civilian communities. Staff judge advocates are urged to designate a Law Day chairperson and to provide full support to the 1980 Law Day theme.
4. I know that Army attorneys will not only be major participants, but also will make significant contributions to this annual celebration which is of such significance to our profession.


ALTON H. HARVEY
Major General, USA
The Judge Advocate General

(Continued from page 1)

can be given to the exchange of information between applicant and interviewer.

THE LAW STUDENT TODAY. The 1970's has brought a dramatic increase in the enrollment in law schools. The jobs available in the legal profession, although on the increase, have not grown at a rate equal to the growth in law student enrollment. Accordingly, many law students see non-legal careers as viable alternatives for the utilization of their education. Additionally, the remarks of Supreme Court justices during the 1970's about competence in the profession to perform trial work have impacted on law schools as many now put a strong emphasis on trial advocacy. Because there are more graduating law students than jobs available in law firms, the very real impression exists that young associates will be overworked during their first few years out of law school. Many, therefore, look to government service for more rewarding employment. Despite the fact that most law schools have either an ex-JAGC on the faculty, ex-servicemen in the student body or ROTC officers on educational deferments, there exists a tremendous lack of knowledge and gross misconceptions about military service. There are few students who aspire to service as a military lawyer. Those who do

have some knowledge about the armed forces and see military law as a viable alternative to private employment. Because of the great increase in the number of college graduates desiring to go to law school, the "average student" is a rarity. Most law students seem to have something unique in their background at which they became over-achievers. In contrast to several years ago, all students have written resumes and many even have writing samples and letters from references available on request. Legal experience has also become a very important part of a legal education for most students. The vast majority of law students have clerked in a firm or worked in the legal department of a corporation. Many are participating in state-authorized, real trial programs for law students despite the heavy time demands associated with law study. Hard work is required by law schools today and most law students want to work hard in their first job. Some seek active trial practice initially while others seek broad exposure to many areas of law. Travel is a motivation in only a very few students. Most want a lot of responsibility under the guarantee of supervision of a more experienced attorney. The motivation to change society or be a crusader for the poor is almost non-existent. Rather, today's law student wants

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The Army Lawyer welcomes articles on topics of interest to military lawyers. Articles should be typed double spaced and submitted to: Editor, *The Army Lawyer*, The Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Virginia, 22901. Because of space limitations, it is unlikely that articles longer than twelve typewritten pages including footnotes can be published. If the article contains footnotes they should be typed on a separate sheet. Articles should follow *A Uniform System of Citation* (12th ed. 1976). Manuscripts will be returned only upon specific request. No compensation can be paid for articles.

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to continue his learning process for the first few years out of law school and maintain the possibility of working for an LL.M. as soon as an appropriate specialty is selected. Very few seem interested in teaching or pure research.

THE LAW SCHOOL PLACEMENT OFFICE.

Maintaining a full time placement office has become a practical necessity for an ABA Approved Law School. The number of students placed in jobs has become a real discriminator for prospective law students. Law schools have responded appropriately. As most of the work in placement is done in the fall of the year, some placement offices are merely divisions of the admissions office or are saddled with an additional function such as alumni relations. The more sophisticated placement offices have no extra function and are run by an attorney with assistants who are knowledgeable of locally available legal job opportunities. Some even use sophisticated computer runs to schedule and maintain employment information. Other placement offices utilize instructors (not necessarily lawyers) who for one reason or another no longer desire to teach. Still others use college graduates adept at managing small offices to run their program. The most unsophisticated offices use a secretary to run the program in its entirety. Almost universally, the knowledge about military service or the scope of military law practice is very low. Only those placement offices run by lawyers or by very zealous directors can give the student any ideas about military law practice. The remainder can only point the student to a file folder stored in a drawer with a large collection of other firm resumes. Most people working in law placement are quite ready to admit to their ignorance about military service and are often surprised when they themselves learn what the military has to offer. Despite the recent revitalization of the law school liaison program, service as a military lawyer is still an afterthought in the minds of many of those concerned with law student placement. Here is where the active field screening officer/interviewer must direct his attention.

ESTABLISHING A CONTACT. Planning for

the autumn interview season begins early in the calendar year as competition for interview dates begins early. Most schools invite prospective employers by sending a letter, a brochure and a request form. Some law schools require a statement on the employer's discrimination policies. While the field screening officer/interviewer cannot make policy for the Army he can inform the law school that it is against the law for an agency of the federal government to discriminate in its hiring practices and that the field screening officer/interviewer will not discriminate in his interviews. The prospective employer is expected to select a date, request any special arrangements and return the request form. Be sure to maintain a copy of the completed form for your files. Establishing personal contact with the placement director is extremely important at this time in order to avoid dates when the more popular employers will be on campus. Students otherwise desirous of interviewing for Army JAGC will opt for the popular employer. A phone call should be used to assist in making personal contact. Review the law school information brochure for a moment before making the phone call. Confirm names, phone numbers and addresses if necessary. Get the name of the secretary or placement assistant as future coordination will be necessary. Record this information for future use. Inform the various placement offices of your entire schedule. In those cities with more than one law school, it is not uncommon for a student to interview at a school where he is not enrolled. A telephone conversation should always be confirmed by letter and any additional questions should be asked that may require some research. For example, the name and phone number of a point of contact in the local ROTC department or the names of students on the fully funded legal program. Students on ROTC deferments can become effective points of contact. Former active duty officers are always willing to lend a hand where necessary. Also the various law school liaison officers should not be overlooked.

SETTING THE STAGE. Travel reservations require significant lead time, particularly airline space. Make arrangements with the local

SATO as soon as possible. TDY orders are not required for reservations. Ground transportation also requires prior arrangements. Rental cars are most reliable as complications always seem to come up when the local ROTC detachment provides a vehicle and driver. It is always worthwhile to plan to arrive approximately thirty minutes before the first interview. In that manner the personnel of the placement office can be given a quick education on military law practice. Often a placement office employee may know of a particular student that military service may attract. Most interviewers seem impersonal and do not create a good impression with placement offices. The people who work in the placement office can steer good law students to the military. Accordingly, their efforts are critical to the success or failure of Army JAGC's recruiting efforts. It is, therefore, important to win their confidence and their friendship. Some schools may send student resumes to the interviewer ahead of time in order to select certain students for interview. Take advantage of this time saver. Use this opportunity to weed out those clearly unqualified. If there are fully funded students or ROTC officers on educational delays, make contact with these law students and encourage them to visit on your interview day. About ten days before interviews make final coordination with the placement office by phone. Then ascertain the number of students to be interviewed and set a schedule that is most convenient for everyone. Many schools hold career seminars or are willing to set up an information session where law students can be educated on military service. Take advantage of this opportunity, as your biggest obstacle is the lack of education on the part of law students as to what the practice of law in the military is really like. Make use of any efforts to speak with students who were interested in prior years. Write these students and inform them personally of your interest in them. JAGC does not sell itself, it needs to be sold! Prepare to be able to write your interview reports and visit after action reports while at the law school. Human memory quickly clouds the recollection of important facts, so reducing impressions to writing as soon as possible is a necessity. Furnish the

placement office with JAGC information packets before your visit and insure that additional packets are furnished if needed.

THE INTERVIEW ITSELF. Each school has a different concept of what type facilities are required for good interviews. If possible arrange the furniture to suit your own style. Make sure that you can view a clock (I find it helpful to bring a portable alarm clock) in order to keep your interviews moving. Keep the clock behind the student. First impressions are always important, on both sides. As a field screening officer/interviewer, look your best. Wear your best uniform with all awards and decorations. Some law schools emphasize the need for students to dress for an interview. Others do not. The interview is a two way street. Information must be exchanged. The student generally needs to be educated on the military. On the other hand, general discussions about motivation and goals normally provide sufficient information to furnish an impression of an individual's suitability for military service. Try to take a break after a set of two or three interviews. It greatly helps spontaneity and freshness. Pick something about the student that assists you in remembering something of his appearance and background as well as his name (In this regard the techniques espoused by Harry Loyayne in his book, *Remembering People* are handy). Check over the interview sheet to be sure that all questions are answered during the interview. Also insure that the basic qualifications in AR 601-102 are met. It also helps to take time to read a law student's resume to avoid redundant questions. Always remember that besides the student selling himself, the field screening officer/interviewer is selling the Army. In many cases, the interview will be the very first actual contact that the law student will have with any military person ever in his life. Ascertain the student's level of knowledge of the military and dispell any misconceptions that may exist. The most common myths that tend to discourage law students are:

1. The requirement to go through basic training, boot camp or any type of humiliating

physical activity as pictured in military motion pictures.

2. The requirement to wear a uniform continually even during off duty time.
3. The requirement to live in large, open-bay barracks.
4. The non-existence of the basic Constitutional Rights in courts-martial.
5. The total lack of choice in assignment.
6. The very real possibility of taking up arms and entering combat.
7. The government will pay for an LL.M. for all its attorneys.

Some students are surprised that uniformed attorneys even exist. Those grossly misinformed believe that the interviewer is there to interview for positions for the Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Army. Still others believe that the interviewer is there for applicants for DAC attorney positions. The law student who has had no prior contact with the military must be educated on how lawyers work within the Army. Only about half of the law students interviewed will have read anything on the Army either because of lack of initiative or an administrative failure in the Placement Office. The asking of questions about pay varies from school to school. Some say it is proper, others do not. The best advice is to take a pay chart along. Most law students will be very knowledgeable of what are proper areas for questioning and will refuse to answer questions that are improper. Law schools have given improper recruiting practices a great deal of attention in recent years. Watch the use of acronyms that are common military jargon. A law student will not understand. The well prepared law student will have written down questions and will press for specific answers. A thorough knowledge of JAGC personnel policies is a must. If the questions coming from the student seem vague, finish your response with "Did I answer your question?" Always ascertain if the student has received literature on the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps. Chances are that information sent to the law school placement directors will not be distributed. The military services and large com-

panies are the only employers who send application forms and handouts. Most law firms only send a firm resume. Wrapping up the interview positively is just as important as the first impression. Giving the law student a business card indicates a form of acceptance and personalizes the contact between the individual and the unknowns of military service. Encourage prompt response to HQDA. Offer assistance in filling out the application. If possible, inform the student on how the interview went and jot down a note or two before bringing in the next student.

THE INTERVIEW DAY. As previously mentioned, plan to arrive 30 minutes ahead of time to go over resumes and talk with the people in the placement office. Many schools offer the opportunity to lunch with a faculty member. This can be beneficial. However, it is more advantageous to lunch with students on ROTC deferments. These students have a lot to offer and can give realistic impressions on the effectiveness of the placement office. The big concern of these students is doing the most possible to maximize their chances for a commission in JAGC. Along this line suggest participation in a local reserve unit, enrollment in TJAGS correspondence courses and doing writing projects on military projects. Despite the quasi-military status of the ROTC deferred students their knowledge of just what they will do as JAGC's is seriously deficient. The field screening officer/interviewer can do a lot with these law students as they are all willing to keep contact with a JAGC on active duty. The most underutilized are the officers in the FLEP Program. These students are more than glad to assist as they generally feel indebted to the Army. Occasionally contact can be made with the ex-serviceman who is also willing to provide insights on the best students to contact. Usually, these ex-servicemen are officers who left active duty to return to law school. While not interested in returning to active duty, they truly appreciate the boost that Army JAGC can give a young lawyer. It is also informative to check the placement bulletin board to see where the placement office puts its emphasis. Before departing be sure to personally thank the people

in the placement office for their assistance and indicates dates on which you will return to the area. Also indicate that if interest is sufficient, another visit can be arranged. Be sure that a small supply of application packets are on hand. Inform the placement director that a report is necessary and that a copy of the report will be furnished. Make mental notes of anything that will make the interview go smoother next year, such as parking areas, travel directions or points of contact.

FOLLOW-UP. The law student and the law school should both receive a letter very soon after the interview day. A short thank you note enclosing the after action report should go to the placement director. The third year law students should also know that prompt completion of their application is very important. Those students who have questions should get answers. Most questions can be fielded at the interview, however statistical data on the percentage of women or minorities in the service is not readily available. The data provided at the annual SJA Conference and the material from the JAGC Personnel Policies book often make suitable enclosures for letters of reply to students.

After the selection board publishes its results the law school and law student should again be contacted as this is another time in which the military service can be personalized to the student and to the law school.

At larger schools, placement has become a year-round effort and there may be students interested in military service who are available for interview in the Spring. The placement director should know that interviews can be arranged and information provided if needed. The fall schedule should be set up in the Spring to get the best interview dates. Additionally, planning for career seminars or classes takes place in the Spring. In order to get in on this opportunity, offer a talk or participation to the Placement Director. This is a great opportunity to educate students on what Army JAGC has to offer. After selections are made by the December board, inform the placement directors of the results and remind them that applications can still be submitted.

Finally, continued contact with students on

FLEP or ROTC deferments is necessary to keep informed of what is happening at the law school. These students can give leads to those students who have an interest in the military but are not receiving adequate help from their placement office. The law school liaison officer can also be a valuable asset toward setting up interviews and programs and his contributions should not be overlooked.

SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM. The success of this program coupled with the shortage of meaningful summer jobs for law students has made this program well known among the various law schools. The requirements of how to apply for the program are not widely known. While most placement offices have a stack of SF 171 on file, most students do not know this. The grades in the civil service system are a mystery to most law students and need some explanation. Acquiring military status or incurring a service obligation is a fear that can be quickly dispelled. If an ex-Army Summer Intern is enrolled in the law school, the program will be widely known as there seem to be very few who are disappointed with the experience. The value of the ex-intern is even greater if that student has clerked for a law firm. Here is where the difference in the credibility given young attorneys is highlighted. The law student will not know details about travel or housing and these should be explained. The Army's program differs from that offered by the Navy and Air Force as both these sister services confer military status on otherwise civilian law students. The only Army personnel in a similar situation are those in the FLEP. For those interested in applying for Army JAGC, the value of a summer internship on a resume cannot be over emphasized. If there is any lack of knowledge about the program, it exists in the first year student who does not see himself as possessing enough legal skills to be eligible for an intern program. Most placement directors are surprised to find that the summer intern program is open to students between their first and second year. Additionally, most first year law students are so engrossed in their studies during the first few months in law school that summer employment is given a very low priority.

Word Processing and Appellate Pleading

*By CPT Robert D. Higginbotham, Mary Dennis and Ronda F. Reid
Government Appellate Division*

Although the first commercially available typewriter was marketed more than 100 years ago, the modern concept of "word processing" is perhaps no more than 20 years old. Shortly before 1960, typewriters were first driven by electronic impulses rather than mechanically. Output speeds of 150 words per minute far outstripped the ability of typists to input information.

This development was followed by the marriage of the electronic typewriter and the magnetic recorder. This solved the problem of the disparity between the speed with which information could be input and the typing speed of printing units. Secretaries were able to input information onto magnetic media, edit it, and then turn the print element loose at its maximum speed. Application of the new technology spread to nearly every office in business and government. The need to manage this new technology led to the concept of word processing¹.

The purpose of this article is to discuss word processing as it is applied in the Government Appellate Division of the U.S. Army Legal Services Agency and to suggest other applications at the installation level, particularly in the criminal justice area. The applications discussed will hopefully lead to other ideas for the use of word processing in military legal practice.

Of course, application of new word processing technology is only practical in those legal offices that have taken the steps necessary to acquire the equipment. In that regard, see "Word Processing in the Staff Judge Advocate Office," *The Army Lawyer*, August 1978, at 39-47.

Word processing is a system of turning ideas into written communication. At the Government Appellate Division, the ideas are turned into written pleadings, prepared for both the Army Court of Military Review and the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. The system used is com-

prised, like any word processing operation, of three components.

The most expensive and dramatic, but least important component is the equipment itself. Since word processing operates under the computer rubric of "garbage in, garbage out," the people and processes of the system are more important than the equipment, but the equipment is undeniably impressive. The Government Appellate Division has just acquired equipment that is variously described as "Category IV"² or "fifth generation"³. The magnetic storage media is in the form of the so-called "floppy disc," which is rather like the skinny records that sometimes come with direct mail advertising or stapled into the binding of magazines. Each disc can store approximately 161-280 characters. The keyboard is a more or less a standard electric typewriter keyboard with the addition of several other characters (\$, =, °, ©, ™, ¶, ®, †, <, >), as well as "special function" keys that are the heart of the machine's ability to edit text. Above the keyboard is a small television screen that displays characters as green blips of light as the keys are struck by the operator. Through the array of special function keys, characters can be edited in a variety of ways that is nothing short of dazzling. Single letters, words, lines, even whole pages of text can be moved about anywhere on the screen or anywhere in the document. The special function keys permit erasure or deletion of anything from a single letter to an entire document. Not until the document is correct in every respect as it appears on the screen need it ever be printed. Once it is ready to be printed, a single key is pressed and a separate unit turns out a paper copy at speeds of up to 55 characters per second or 660 words per minute. The new equipment will even justify the right-hand margin of the printed copy.

Perhaps the most appealing aspect of the equipment from an appellate pleading standpoint is its memory capacity. All the standard

items in any pleading, headings, ritual closings, signature blocks, are stored on the disc. Rather than typing these repetitive items for each of the 225 pleadings that Government Appellate files in an average month, such material is available to the operator at the touch of the proverbial button.

The same memory characteristic is also used to store a drafted document on the disc while the hard copy is being edited by the action attorney and other attorneys in the chain. When the pleading is returned to the typist after the editing process is completed, only those portions requiring correction are ever touched. Only the pages requiring correction are printed anew. Even after the pleading is filed, it remains stored on the disc against the day that the appellant petitions the Court of Military Appeals for grant of review (assuming the Army Court of Military Review has affirmed the decision of the trial court).

Pleadings at the Court of Military Appeals have different formats in such areas as headings, signature blocks, and the ritual phrases used in opening and closing a pleading. Unless there is a significant change in the law or in the basis of an appellant's allegation of error between the time a case is decided at the Court of Military Review and appellant seeks review of that decision at the Court of Military Appeals, a significant part of a pleading can be retrieved from memory and electronically "inserted" in the proper format. The time saved is dramatic, both for the action attorney who alters the original pleading for filing at CMA and for the typist who executes the new pleading.

The most comprehensive use of the memory capacity is in the area of repetitive pleading. Many of the errors initially assigned by appellants at the Court of Military Review fall into certain categories. For instance, in the wake of the decision of the Court of Military Appeals in *United States v. Booker*⁴, rafts of pleadings issued from the Defense Appellate Division, alleging violations of the *Booker*⁵ mandate. The Government Appellate response was fashioned and ultimately stored in headnote form. Action

attorneys faced with such Defense pleadings need only indicate which of several variations of the *Booker*⁶ response is required by reference to an index number. The typist electronically inserts the patterned response in the appropriate place in the pleading. Factual situations, whether dealing with this type of alleged error or one of several others for which responses are stored, will, of course, vary, but they are sufficiently similar in many cases to permit the use of a "fill-in-the-blank" rendition of certain factual patterns. Through the selection of another index number, the Government attorney can have a standard fact pattern which he then tailors to his particular needs prior to turning the pleading over to the typist.

This system of patterned or "programmed" pleadings, which, of course, is also used by Defense Appellate Division in generating allegations of error in the first place, has reached the point where 32 different variations of issues currently joined at CMR or CMA can now be addressed in rapid fashion through the use of word processing. The time savings are immense, and action attorneys have more time to prepare pleadings in response to novel issues that require more original research.

This is not to imply that the research and writing that produced the original response that was later preformatted on discs was in any way less than careful, sound pleading. It is merely recognition that once a good pleading has been prepared in response to an allegation of error that is made in repeated cases, subsequent duplication of effort is wasteful. Once a carefully prepared pleading has been placed in the memory, updating the pleading to meet new case law is a relatively easy task. Case law cited in a programmed response that is overturned by subsequent development of the law is discarded. New cases supporting the Government position are added as they become available. The same equipment features that make programmed pleading available in the first place also make it feasible to update the pleading on a timely basis. Recent examples of using word processing to stay abreast of developing case law include adaptations of the *Booker*⁷ response to incorporate the decision of the

Court of Military Appeals in *United States v. Syro*⁸, and addition to the programmed response to allegations of error in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision in *Ballew v. Georgia*⁹ to include a reply to the Supreme Court decision in *Burch v. Louisiana*¹⁰.

Even the best equipment can still turn out an inferior pleading unless the people who run the machines are competent, dedicated, and motivated. Government Appellate Division is fortunate to be staffed by such people. The Division is divided into five branches, and supported by a Word Processing Center and a secretary for each branch. Both those in the Word Processing Center and the branch secretaries are thoroughly familiar with the equipment and its capabilities. This level of competence is maintained primarily on the basis of the daily workload, but there is also training conducted, both in-house and by the equipment supplier.

The major problem encountered in the people area is initial acceptance of the word processing idea. It's largely a matter of "attitude adjustment," to borrow a phrase from another area of endeavor. The people who will form the word processing team may show initial reluctance that is a characteristic human response to any sort of change. Such problems can be minimized by explaining that the only real change will be increased productivity and ease of operation. A simple demonstration of the equipment will often be sufficient to allay the usual fears. At Government Appellate, word processing equipment has been in use since August 1978. Once people adjusted to the idea, subsequent improvements are readily, even enthusiastically received. This is currently the situation at Government Appellate where a conversion is in progress from cassette tape machines to disc machines. The discs are superior in terms of the ease with which information can be retrieved, as well as other improvements, such as increased capacity for the storage of information and the right-hand justification of textual material. Such changes were for the most part, eagerly accepted by the people in Government Appellate's Word Processing Center.

The final component in any word processing

system is the procedure used to transform ideas into documents, or, in the case of Government Appellate, the thoughts of the action attorney into a pleading that is correct in style and format, spelling, punctuation and grammar, free of typographical errors, and legally correct. All systems are similar in one respect: The ideas go in one end of the system and a finished, written product results at the completion end. In between, the system must be tailored to the office producing the written communication.

At Government Appellate, the action attorney stands at the input end of the system. In some cases, a handwritten document is produced by the attorney. This is perhaps the least efficient method, but even when it is used as input, the system can still achieve significant savings in output since headings and signatures and other repetitive items are stored on discs and need not be indicated with particularity by the attorney. Increasingly, at Government Appellate, machine dictation is becoming the prevalent mode of action attorney input.

Whether in handwritten form or on a dictating tape, the action attorney's work product is forwarded to the Word Processing Center or to one of the five branch secretaries for preparation. A first draft is then produced, proof-read in the Center, and returned to the action officer for initial edit. In the normal case, the draft is forwarded to the branch chief for initial review without a second draft. As the pleading is forwarded for further review by the Executive Officer and Chief of Government Appellate Division, redrafting is kept to a minimum. The pleading is returned to the originating attorney after final review. He examines the pleading to see what changes have been made and to determine whether additional work or further research is required. The pleading is then returned to the Word Processing Center for a final draft. Since the original pleading is stored on the disc, only those portions of the pleading which have been changed require any work. The special function keys of the equipment enable a typist to make changes rapidly and to print out a final draft in short order. A final proofreading by the action attorney and

the branch secretary can produce an error-free pleading.

When the machines are working, typists understand the equipment and make best use of its features, and the procedures used are rational and efficient, word processing is a system without equal in the legal profession. These conditions prevail at Government Appellate. Appellate practice is enhanced in terms of time and energy saved and the quality of the pleading produced. Word processing is no substitute for good legal research and writing, but it can improve the final product and the process of its preparation.¹¹

Many applications of word processing at the installation level are apparent. In addition to the time and energy saved in drafting and producing a written communication in the first instance, the memory capacity of today's word processing equipment makes the production of repetitive documents much faster and simpler. Many of the documents used in military justice could be preformatted and stored, ready for printing as soon as the blanks are filled. The equipment at Government Appellate has a "menu" capability that permits, among other functions, the completion of blank forms. Examples in the military justice area include letters of notification for and receipts from newly appointed court members, letters of transmittal accompanying court-martial charges, confinement orders and associated papers, as well as other pre-trial and post-trial paperwork. Word processing equipment, together with the people and procedures necessary to make the system work, can also remove the drudgery from typing much of the "boilerplate" material found in such documents as pre-trial advices and post-trial reviews. Much of the substance of such documents could be produced electronically with the action officer researching and writing the heart of an advice or review and then selecting the various mandatory boilerplate provisions from an index prepared for such documents.

Any number of potential applications could be envisioned in the military justice area. The number is probably no less in administrative elimination actions and other areas of admin-

istrative law where forms are so prominent. The use of word processing in legal assistance, where letter-writing can be an almost full-time job, could cut the time an attorney spends in composing such correspondence dramatically. The legal assistance officer could compile an index of patterned responses to letters his clients received from creditors and state tax authorities, for instance, as well as such outgoing correspondence as requests for birth and marriage records. Word processing techniques would allow the legal assistance officer to store these documents as tiny electrical impulses on a disc or other medium. When the document is needed, it is called up from the memory and printed fresh without any indication that it is actually a "form" letter. Word processing would not substitute for careful drafting of the pattern documents, but once they were drafted, the equipment could make legal assistance practice much more effective.

These are only a few of the possible applications of word processing to the practice of law in the military. The attorney faced with a particular situation can apply word processing to a specific problem for a solution. Word processing is indispensable to today's Army lawyer. Offices without such equipment should do everything possible to obtain it. Those who have it should use it to the greatest extent possible. The potential is limited only by the imagination of the user.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Department of the Army Pamphlet 340-2, Management Introduction to Word Processing (1 April 1975), Page 1-4.

² *Id.*, Page 6-4.

³ *The Army Lawyer*, August 1978, at 39.

⁴ *United States v. Booker*, 5 M.J. 238 (CMA 1977).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *United States v. Syro*, 7 M.J. 431 (CMA 1979).

⁹ *Ballew v. Georgia*, 435 U.S. 223, 98 S.Ct. 1029, 55 L.Ed.2d 234 (1978).

¹⁰ *Burch v. Louisiana*, ___ U.S. ___, 99 S.Ct. 1632, 60 L.Ed.2d 96 (1979).

¹¹ Appreciation is expressed to Mr. Rick Cox, Supervisor of the Government Appellate Division Word Processing Center, for his assistance in the preparation of this article.

A Matter of Record

Notes from Government Appellate Division, USALSA

1. Charges and Specifications:

a. Trial counsel should be aware of the facts of the case and ensure that an accused is properly charged. The accused in a recent case was charged with six specifications of larceny of checks. The available facts showed that a break-in had occurred in an office on post, six checks were stolen, and the accused was apprehended trying to cash one. The accused pleaded guilty and state that he had stolen all six checks at one time and decided to cash them separately. These facts indicate the accused should have been charged with one specification alleging larceny of all six checks. (Paragraph 200a(8), MCM). This error was not discerned until the defense counsel's rebuttal to the review, and even then the staff judge advocate did not respond to the alleged error. This has now been raised as an appellate error. As a result, the guilty plea might be improvidenced if the accused is able to establish a substantial misunderstanding as to the maximum punishment. The drafting of charges is an extremely important part of the judicial process. Counsel should exercise a great deal of care in the area and be sure that the charges are proper and accurate.

b. The majority of the offenses under the Code carry a two year statute of limitations. Article 43, UCMJ. While the accused may waive the statute, it must be a knowing and intelligent waiver. Paragraph 68c, MCM. Accused was charged with making a false official statement on 13 May 1977. The charges were received by the summary court-martial convening authority on 1 August 1979, after the statute of limitations had run. This was not noticed by any of the parties, thus the accused was never aware of the effect of the statute and could not waive it. This has been raised as an appellate error, and had to be conceded. Counsel in all cases must ensure that the charges and specifications are correct in all respects. This includes the statute of limitations which can most often occur in fraud and forgery situations.

2. Instructions:

Trial counsel should consider the possible effect of a defense requested instruction prior to opposing it. In a recent case the accused was charged with robbery. The accused denied participating in the robbery, and introduced some evidence as to his presence at another location shortly after the commission of the offense. The defense requested an alibi instruction which the trial counsel opposed. The trial judge agreed that the evidence did not raise the defense and denied the requested instruction. The failure to instruct on alibi is now raised as error and it is a fairly close question. The trial counsel should have weighed the effect of the requested instruction before opposing it. Considering the *de minimum* effect of the requested instruction, the safer course would have been to allow it.

3. Trial Tactics:

Trial counsel should plan his case well before trial. In a recent case the accused was charged with larceny of a pistol and desertion. The underlying AWOL was established by documentary evidence; the larceny by a confession and corroborating evidence. The trial counsel then called the accused's co-actor who was testifying under a grant of immunity. The defense was not given timely notice of this witness' immunity. *United States v. Webster*, 1 M.J. 216 (CMA 1976). The witness was apparently called to establish the intention to desert. Instead, he gave cumulative evidence of the larceny, and then testified that he and the accused always intended to return to military control. The Government's desertion case was damaged, an appellate issue was created by the lack of timely notice, and the convening authority was disqualified. Trial counsel should map out his case before going to trial, be aware of what each witness will say, and introduce only that evidence necessary to obtain a conviction. A trial notebook can be very effective in laying the case out prior to trial.

Judiciary Notes

Digest—Article 69, UCMJ, Application

The case of *Henning*, SUMCM 1979/4565, involved a material variance between the charge and the findings. The accused was charged with damaging a pay telephone by pulling it from a wall, and was convicted, by exceptions and substitutions, of damaging the telephone by throwing it from the third floor of a stairwell.

At first blush the variance seems trivial. If the gravamen of the offense is the damaging of a pay telephone, a variance in the manner in which the damage is inflicted would normally not be fatal. See *US v. Hopf*, 1 USCMA 584, 5 CMR 12 (1952); *US v. Spivey*, 23 CMR 518 (ABR 1957); *US v. Gurno*, 26 CMR 556 (ABR 1958).

A variance is not fatal unless it operates to prejudice substantially the rights of the accused. There is a dual test to determine the

existence of prejudice: (1) has the accused been misled to the extent that he has been unable adequately to prepare for trial, and (2) is the accused fully protected against another prosecution for the same offense? If either test fails, the variance is fatal. *US v. Hopf*, *supra*.

In this case, the evidence indicated there were at least two separate incidents of damage to a pay telephone: when it was pulled from the wall, and when it was carried upstairs and thrown from the stairwell. A charge cannot be sustained by proof of a second offense even on the same day. *US v. Bird*, 30 CMR 752 (CGBR 1961); *US v. Littrell*, 6 CMR 606 (AFBR 152). Here, the incident for which this accused was convicted was separate from the incident contained in the charge. According to the record the accused was misled in preparing his defense. Relief was granted.

Legal Assistance Items

Major Joel R. Alvarey, Major Joseph C. Fowler, and Major Steven F. Lancaster,
Administrative and Civil Law Division, TJAGSA

1. Consumer Law—Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z).

Each joint obligor may recover for Truth in Lending Act disclosure violations. *Tarplain v. Baker Ford, Inc.*, 466 F. Supp. 1340 (DC RI 1979). The Truth in Lending Act requires the disclosure of credit terms to consumers so that they may comparison shop for credit [15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*]. Section 1640 of The Truth in Lending Act provides actual damages, a statutory penalty, reasonable attorney's fees and court costs be awarded the plaintiff who successfully litigates a disclosure violation. The statutory penalty is equal to twice the finance charge with a minimum award of \$100 and a maximum award of \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarplain cosigned on a note to purchase an automobile. The plaintiffs sued the defendant in District Court because he did not properly disclose the credit terms of the trans-

action. The plaintiffs won and the Court awarded each plaintiff the statutory penalty (in this case \$1,000 each because the finance charge was \$1,255.90). The Court's reasoning was that each should receive full damages since each was liable for the loan. This is in accord with *Mirabel v. GMAC*, 537 F2d 871 (7th Cir. 1976) and *Carmus v. Commercial Credit Plan, Inc.*, 437 F. Supp. 1918 (D. Del. 1977). Contra: *Power v. Sims & Levin Realtors*, 542 F2d 1216 (4th Cir. 1976). [Chapter 10, DA Pam 27-12].

2. Domestic Relations—Division of Property of the Spouse

Military Disability Benefits Held Not "Property" Divisible At Divorce. *In re Johnson*, 6 Fam. L. Rep. 2188 (Tex. 1979). The Texas Supreme Court, leaning very heavily on the anti-assignment provisions of 38 U.S.C. § 3101 (a), held that the Supremacy Clause of the

United States Constitution prevents a state from treating disability benefits paid by the Veterans' Administration as property which can be divided on divorce. Additionally, because the benefits are based solely on disability, not longevity, and because they never vest, but can be withdrawn by Congress at any time, these benefits cannot be considered an earned property right.

[DA Pam 27-12, Ch. 20]

3. Illegitimate Children—General

In a case of first impression in Michigan, the Michigan Court of Appeals held that a mother who had executed an agreement to drop a paternity action against a man in exchange for his promise to pay her \$2,000 is not barred from reinstituting the proceeding *Tuer v. Niedoliwka*, 6 Fam. L. Rep. 2161 (Mich. 1979). Citing cases from Florida and Tennessee, the court held that, absent judicial approval, a mother may not contract away or compromise the illegitimate child's right to support from the putative father. Michigan does have a Paternity Act that requires judicial approval of any such agreement before it becomes binding, and the court viewed the law as primarily for the child's benefit. [DA Pam 27-12, Ch. 23]

4. Consumer Protection—Truth in Lending Act—Disclosure of Security Interests

The Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1638

(a)(10) provides that a creditor must describe all security interests held or to be acquired by the creditor when granting a loan and must also clearly identify the property to which the security interest relates. There have been numerous disclosure violations with respect to this section because creditors do not properly disclose the nature of the security interest consistent with the UCC's 10 day after-acquired property provisions.

In *Carr v. Blazer Financial Services, Inc.*, 598 F2 1368 (5th Cir. 1979), the plaintiff signed a note with a security agreement which provided that all property acquired after the signing of the note would act as security for the note. Section 9-204(4)(b), Uniform Commercial Code provides, "No security interest attaches under an after-acquired property clause to consumer goods, other than accessions, when given as additional security unless the debtor acquires rights in them within 10 days after the secured party gives value."

The Court held that the TILA disclosure given by the defendant was inconsistent with the UCC provision since it provided for security interests in property obtained beyond this 10 day limit. The TILA disclosure should have explained that any consumer goods which were acquired within 10 days of the loan transaction were subject to the security interest but consumer goods acquired after that date were not. [Chapter 10, DA Pam 27-12].

Criminal Law Note

Criminal Law Division, OTJAG

Imposition of Nonjudicial Punishment

In response to a recent request for opinion, the Criminal Law Division Office of The Judge Advocate General, advised that Army Regulation 27-10 requires that a commander who intends to punish a service member and there-

fore causes item "2." on DA Form 2627 to be signed must also be the commander who thereafter imposes punishment. No opinion was rendered concerning the effect of noncompliance with this procedural requirement. However, guidance regarding the effect may be found at paragraph 130, Manual for Courts-Martial.

Administrative and Civil Law Section

Administrative and Civil Law Division, TJAGSA

The Judge Advocate General's Opinions

(Information and Records, Release and Access) **Computer Programs are not "Records" Subject to FOIA.** DAJA-AL 1979/3686, 24 October 1979. The Judge Advocate General concurred in the conclusion that computer programs, as well as the operator's manuals, are not "records" within the meaning of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Citing section V.B.4 of DOD Directive 5400.7, it was noted that computer programs and their manuals are considered an "exploitable resource" not subject to FOIA. Coordination with the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Automation and Communication was recommended because it was recognized that computer programs, even though not subject to FOIA, are releasable on a case-by-case basis as a matter of Department of Army policy.

(Information And Records—Filing of Information) **When A Letter Of Reprimand Originally Filed In The MPRJ Is Later Designated For Filing In The OMPF, The Individual Must Be Given An Opportunity To Rebut The New Filing.** DAJA-AL 1979/3485 (25 Sept. 1979). An officer received a letter of reprimand from his division artillery commander. The letter was properly filed in his MPRJ. Two months later, the officer received a second letter of reprimand from the Div Arty commander. This time, the commander recommended that the letter be filed in the officer's OMPF. The officer was given the opportunity to rebut. When the second letter of reprimand reached the assistant division commander, he decided that both letters of reprimand should be filed in the OMPF. The reprimanded officer, however, was never provided the opportunity to rebut this change in the filing of the first letter. After learning of the change, the officer appealed the OMPF filing.

In response to a request from ODCSPER for an opinion on the regulatory sufficiency of the

changed filing, The Judge Advocate General cited paragraph 2-4c of AR 600-37 which provides that letters of reprimand will be referred to the individual for comment and that the referral will include reference to the intended filing of the letter. Therefore, if the letter is later to be filed differently from what the individual was originally told, a new referral and opportunity to rebut is necessary. In this case, the contested letter of reprimand would have to be removed from the OMPF or returned to the filing officer for corrective action (referral to the officer for a new opportunity to rebut).

(Enlistment And Induction—Enlistment) **A Soldier Waived The Right To Request Separation by Waiting Over Thirty Days To Protest An Unfulfilled Enlistment Commitment.** DAJA-AL 1979/2726 20 June 1979). A soldier who had enlisted for training and assignment in Armor was found to be ineligible for Armor training because of color blindness. He was assigned instead to clerk-typist training and accepted the assignment without protest. Ten months later, he requested separation from the service due to an unfulfilled enlistment promise.

In response to an inquiry from ODCSPER, The Judge Advocate General pointed out that the soldier's enlistment option commitment required that any claim to an unfulfilled enlistment commitment be made within 30 days of the time that the enlistee should have discovered that the Army could not fulfill the promise. In this case, the soldier should have protested within 30 days of receiving orders to clerk-typist school. By waiting 10 months to protest, the soldier waived his right to request separation, and the Army may now require him to complete his term of service and assign him according to the needs of the service.

(Information and Records, Release and Access) **Privacy Act Access Provisions Inapplica-**

ble Unless Requested Information is Both Contained in a System of Records and Retrieved by Reference to the Requestor. DAJA-OL 1979/2847, 26 June 1979. A soldier submitted a Privacy Act request for access to an AR 15-6 Report of Investigation (ROI). In response to an inquiry from the Access and Amendment Refusal Authority (AARA), the Judge Advocate General indicated that whether the records in question were susceptible to a Privacy Act request for access depends on two factors: whether the records are contained in a system of records *and* whether the records are retrieved by reference to the *requestor's* name or other personal identifier. Assuming that the ROI meets both these criteria, the request must be processed under AR 340-21 as a Privacy Act request and the documents must be released unless they are found to be withholdable under paragraph 2-6, AR 340-21. In such a case, any determination to withhold the documents must be processed through the AARA (in this instance MILPERCEN).

If the ROI did not meet both of the criteria discussed above, the request must be processed as a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Under FOIA, as implemented by AR 340-17, the documents must be provided unless exempt from mandatory disclosure pursuant to one of nine specified exemptions (5 U.S.C. 552 (b) and paragraph 2-12, AR 340-17) and a legitimate governmental purpose exists for non-disclosure (paragraph 2-1a(2), AR 340-17). Only where it is determined that withholding would be authorized IAW the above stated criteria are the documents referred to the responsible Initial Denial Authority (IDA), (in this case The Judge Advocate General) for review and appropriate action. The custodian of the record must release all nonexempt records which are considered responsive to the request (paragraph 2-6, AR 340-17).

Assuming that the request would be processed

under the FOIA, The Judge Advocate General provided the following guidance:

a. The fact that a portion of a record is exempt from disclosure does not justify the withholding of the entire document. 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) and paragraph 2-1a(1), AR 340-17, require that any reasonably segregable portion of the record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the exempt portions.

b. The DOD Privacy Board has held that disclosure of social security numbers (SSN) constitutes a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy UP 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6) (see also paragraph 2-12f, AR 340-17). In the present case, should the requestor modify his request, so as to exclude SSN's from the scope of his demand, excision of this personal identifier would not be considered a denial.

c. To the extent that the Investigating Officer's finding and recommendations have been approved by the appointing authority, it is doubtful that they could be withheld under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5) and paragraph 2-12e, AR 340-17. Any recommendations which have not been approved could technically fall within the purview of the above cited exemption. Nevertheless, a further determination would have to be made as to whether a legitimate governmental purpose is served by nondisclosure. Should such a purpose not be served, this part of the report would also have to be released.

d. The witness statements (DA Form 2823) would also appear releasable except as noted in para b above. Such statements are ordinarily disclosable except when confidentiality was essential to securing the information from the witness. In the instant case, however, this exception did not appear to have been present. Consequently, the statements did not fall within the purview of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5) or paragraph 2-12e, AR 340-17.

Reserve Affairs Items

Reserve Affairs Department, TJAGSA

1. Reserve Promotion Board Composition

The Judge Advocate General recently asked the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel to consider the feasibility of attempting to insure JAGC representation on all boards considering Reserve Component judge advocates for promotion. The DCSPER, LTG Yerks, recently replied by memorandum to TJAG dated 15 January 1980 which stated in part: "... In future boards, every effort will be made to allow JAGC board membership commensurate with the frequency of JAGC representation in officers being considered for promotion."

2. Reserve Vacancy

The 425th Transportation Brigade (MT) located at Fort Sheridan, Illinois has the posi-

tion of Assistant Staff Judge Advocate open. This is a paid position for a Major or below, 48 IDT assemblies and two weeks AT each year. If interested, please call James R. Hexem at 312-751-6180 during the day or write to him at 1456 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

3. Mobilization Designee Vacancies

A number of installations have recently had new mobilization designee positions approved and applications may be made for these and other vacancies which now exist. Interested JA Reservists should submit Application for Mobilization Designation Assignment (DA Form 2976) to The Judge Advocate General's School, ATTN: Colonel William L. Carew, Reserve Affairs Department, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

Current positions available are as follows:

GRD	PARA	LIN	SEQ	POSITION	AGENCY	CITY
LTC	36C	04	01	Legal Officer	Ofc DCS Opns Plans	Washington
LTC	18	01C	01	Legal Officer	DCS Personnel	Washington
MAJ	05	01B	01	Legal Officer	Ofc Gen Counsel	Washington
LTC	06	04	09	Mil Judge	USALSA	Falls Church
LTC	09	04	01	Judge Advocate	USALSA	Falls Church
LTC	05A	02	01	Dep Chief	USA Clms Svc	Ft Meade
LTC	05B	03	02	Clms JA	USA Clms Svc	Ft Meade
MAJ	04	02	01	Asst SJA	MTMC Eastern Area	Bayonne
MAJ	04	01A	01	Asst SJA	MTMC Western Area	Oakland
CPT	14	03	01	Leg Asst Off E	Anniston Army Dep	Anniston, AL
MAJ	26C	01A	01	Legal Advr	USA TSARCOM	St. Louis
LTC	04H	02	01	Dep SJA	USA CERCOM	Ft Monmouth
CPT	08C	01A	01	Trial Counsel	172d Inf Bde	Ft Richardson
CPT	08C	01A	02	Trial Counsel	172d Inf Bde	Ft Richardson
CPT	08C	02A	01	Defense Counsel	172d Inf Bde	Ft Richardson
CPT	08C	02A	02	Defense Counsel	172d Inf Bde	Ft Richardson
CPT	03B	02	01	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Ord
LTC	03	01	01	SJA	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell
CPT	03A	02	04	Trial Counsel	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell
MAJ	03B	01	01	Ch, Def Counsel	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell
CPT	03B	02	02	Def Counsel	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell
CPT	03B	02	03	Def Counsel	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell
CPT	03B	02	04	Def Counsel	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell

GRD	PARA	LIN	SEQ	POSITION	AGENCY	CITY
CPT	03C	02	01	Asst SJA	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell
MAJ	03E	01	01	Chief	USA Garrison	Ft Stewart
LTC	03	02	01	Dep SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Hood
CPT	03B	03	01	Def Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CPT	03B	03	02	Def Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CPT	03B	03	03	Def Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CPT	03B	03	04	Def Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CPT	03B	04	02	Trial Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CPT	03B	04	03	Trial Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CPT	03B	04	04	Trial Counsel	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
MAJ	03C	01	01	Asst SJA	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
MAJ	02A	02	01	Ch, Def Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Riley
MAJ	02B	03	01	Ch, Legal Asst	USA Garrison	Ft Riley
CPT	02B	04	01	Asst JA	USA Garrison	Ft Riley
CPT	02C	02	01	Asst JA	USA Garrison	Ft Riley
LTC	03	02	01	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
MAJ	03B	04	01	Ch, Def Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
CPT	03B	06	02	Def Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
CPT	03B	06	03	Def Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
CPT	03B	06	04	Def Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
CPT	03B	07	03	Trial Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
CPT	03B	07	04	Trial Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
MAJ	03C	01	01	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Carson
LTC	03	02	01	Asst JA	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
CPT	03B	03	02	Judge Advocate	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
CPT	03B	03	03	Judge Advocate	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
CPT	03B	03	04	Judge Advocate	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
MAJ	03C	01	01	Mil Aff Leg Asst O	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
CPT	03C	02	01	Mil Aff Leg Asst O	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
CPT	03C	02	02	Mil Aff Leg Asst O	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
MAJ	66	02	01	Judge Advocate	Cdr Ft McCoy	Sparta, WI
LTC	03A	01	01	Ch, Crim Law	9th Inf Div	Ft Lewis
MAJ	03D	01	01	Ch, Admin Law Br	9th Inf Div	Ft Lewis
CPT	03D	03	01	Asst SJA	9th Inf Div	Ft Lewis
MAJ	03E	01	01	Ch, Leg Asst Br	9th Inf Div	Ft Lewis
CJT	21J	01	01	Judge Advocate	9th Inf Div	Ft Lewis
MAJ	03B	01	01	Chief	USA Garrison	Ft Buchanan
CPT	03B	02	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Buchanan
MAJ	03D	01	01	Ch, JA	USA Garrison	Ft Buchanan
CPT	03D	02	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Buchanan
CPT	03E	02	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Buchanan
CPT	03B	03	01	Asst JA Instr	USA Transportation Cent	Ft Eustis
MAJ	04A	03	01	Sr, Trial Counsel	USA Inf Cen	Ft Benning
LTC	04B	02	01	Asst Ch, MALAC	USA Inf Cen	Ft Benning
CPT	04B	05	01	Admin Law Off	USA Inf Cen	Ft Benning
CPT	04B	05	02	Admin Law Off	USA Inf Cen	Ft Benning
CPT	04B	07	03	Legal Asst Off	USA Inf Cen	Ft Benning

GRD	PARA	LIN	SEQ	POSITION	AGENCY	CITY
CPT	04B	08	01	Claims Off	USA Inf Cen	Ft Benning
MAJ	09A	02	01	Asst SJA	USA Signal Cen	Ft Gordon
MAJ	09B	02	02	Asst SJA	USA Signal Cen	Ft Gordon
CPT	22D	22	01	Instr OCS Tng DI	USA Signal Cen	Ft Gordon
CPT	22D	22	02	Instr OCS Tng DI	USA Signal Cen	Ft Gordon
CPT	07A	03	01	JA	Avn Cen	Ft Rucker
CPT	07A	03	02	JA	Avn Cen	Ft Rucker
CPT	07A	04	01	Mil Judge	Avn Cen	Ft Rucker
MAJ	38A	01	01	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	01	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	02	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	03	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	04	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	05	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	06	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38A	03	07	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
MAJ	38B	02	01	Admin Law Off	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
MAJ	38B	02	02	Admin Law Off	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38B	03	01	Proc FscL Law Off	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38B	04	01	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38B	04	02	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	38B	04	03	Asst SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Chaffee
CPT	05A	04	02	Trial Counsel	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05A	07	01	Defense Counsel	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05A	07	02	Defense Counsel	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05A	07	03	Defense Counsel	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
MAJ	05B	03	01	Admin Law Off	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
MAJ	05B	03	02	Admin Law Off	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05B	05	01	Proc Fis Law Off	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05B	07	01	Legal Asst Off	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05B	07	02	Legal Asst Off	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
CPT	05B	07	03	Legal Asst Off	USA FA Cen	Ft Sill
MAJ	05	01A	01	Dep SJA	USA Admin Cen	Ft B Harrison
CPT	05	03A	01	Asst JA	USA Admin Cen	Ft B Harrison
CPT	11D	06	01	Instr	USA Intel Cen	Ft Huachuca
CPT	11D	06	02	Instr	USA Intel Cen	Ft Huachuca
CPT	11D	06	03	Instr	USA Intel Cen	Ft Huachuca
MAJ	04A	05	01	Instr Mid East	USAIMA CA Satl Sch E	Ft Bragg
MAJ	12	02	01	Asst JA	ARNG TSA Cp Atterbury	Edinburg, IN
MAJ	12	02	02	Asst JA	ARNG TSA Cp Atterbury	Edinburg, IN
MAJ	01N	01A	02	Judge Advocate	Fitzsimons AMC	Denver
CPT	01N	02A	01	Judge Advocate	Fitzsimons AMC	Denver
LTC	04	01	01	Asst Counsel CA	DCASR	Boston
LTC	02	01	01	Asst Counsel CA	DCASR	Cleveland
MAJ	09	01A	01	Judge Advocate	USA Dep Newcumberland	Newcumberland, PA
CPT	44	02	01	Leg Asst Off	USA Dep SENECA	Romulus, NY

GRD	PARA	LIN	SEQ	POSITION	AGENCY	CITY
CPT	08	03A	01	Asst JA	USA MIRCOM	Redstone Arsenal, AL
LTC	05	02	01	Dep SJA	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
LTC	05A	01	01	Ch, Mil Affrs	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
MAJ	05A	02	01	Asst Mil Affs Off	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
MAJ	05A	03	01	Contract Law Off	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
MAJ	05A	04	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CPT	05A	05	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
LTC	05B	01	01	Ch, Mil Justice	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
MAJ	05B	03	01	Trial Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CPT	05B	04	01	Asst JA	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CPT	05B	05	01	Asst JA	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CPT	05B	07	01	Def Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CPT	05B	08	01	Trial Counsel	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
MAJ	05C	02	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CPT	05C	04	01	Judge Advocate	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
MAJ	05D	01	01	Clms Off	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CW4	02	03	01	Leg Admin Tech	1st Inf Div	Ft Riley
CW4	03A	01	01	Leg Admin Tech	USA Garrison	Ft Hood
CW4	03A	01	01	Leg Admin Tech	5th Inf Div	Ft Polk
CW4	04	01	01	Leg Admin Tech	USA Garrison	Ft Sam Houston
CW4	04	04	01	Leg Admin Tech	USA Garrison	Ft Bragg
CW4	03	03	01	Leg Admin Tech	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell

JAGC Personnel Section

PP&TO, OTJAG

1. Reassignments

MAJOR

HAGGARD, Albert
KIRBY, Robert

FROM

TSARCOM, St. Louis, MO
TJAGSA

TO

Ft Leavenworth, KS
Ft Hood, TX

CAPTAIN

AVERY, Bruce E.
BIEBER, Arthur
BURSELL, Richard
DYCUS, Jewel
HARRIS, Jeffrey
PIETSCH, Coral
PIETSCH, James

WESTPAC
Korea
Alaska
Ft Sam Houston
Korea
WESTCOM
WESTCOM

Ft Meade, MD
Ft Campbell, KY
Ft Carson, CO
Korea
Ft Carson, CO
Ft Rucker, AL
Ft Rucker, AL

2. School Attendees

The following individuals have been selected to attend the schools as indicated for the Academic Year 1980-81.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

Colonel Dulaney L. O'Roark, Jr.

Lieutenant Colonel (P) Francis D. O'Brien

Army War College

Colonel Kenneth A. Raby
Lieutenant Colonel (P) Robert E. Murray

Command and General Staff College

Major Kenneth D. Gray
Major James O. Smyser
Major Anthony L. Wagner

Major Richard T. Altieri
Major Robert L. Brittigan
Major John T. Edwards
Major William P. Greene, Jr.
Major Steven F. Lancaster

Armed Forces Staff College

Major Maurice J. O'Brien (Aug 80-Jan 81)
Major Peter M. Smith (Jan 81-May 81)

CLE News**1. TJAGSA CLE Courses**

April 8-9: 2d U.S. Magistrate's Workshop (5F-53).

April 9-11: 1st Contract, Claims, Litigation & Remedies (5F-F13).

April 21-25: 10th Staff Judge Advocate Orientation (5F-F52).

April 21-May 2: 84th Contract Attorneys' Course (5F-F10).

April 28-May 1: 53d Senior Officer Legal Orientation (War College) (5F-F1).

May 5-16: 2d International Law II (5F-F41).

May 7-16: 2d Military Lawyer's Assistant (512-71D20/50).

May 19-June 6: 20th Military Judge (5F-F33).

May 20-23: 11th Fiscal Law (5F-F12).

May 28-30: 1st SJA Responsibilities Under New Geneva Protocols (5F-F44).

June 9-13: 54th Senior Officer Legal Orientation (5F-F1).

June 16-27: JAGSO.

June 16-27: 2d Civil Law (5F-F21).

July 7-18: USAR SCH BOAC/JARC C&GSC.

July 14-August 1: 21st Military Judge (5F-F33).

July 21-August 1: 85th Contract Attorneys' (5F-F10).

August 4-October 3: 93d Judge Advocate Officer Basic (5-27-C20).

August 4-8: 10th Law Officer Management (7A-713A).

August 4-8: 55th Senior Officer Legal Orientation (5F-F1).

August 25-27: 4th Criminal Law New Developments (5F-F35).

September 10-12: 2d Legal Aspects of Terrorism (5F-F43).

September 22-26: 56th Senior Officer Legal Orientation (5F-F1).

2. Civilian Sponsored CLE Courses

For further information on civilian courses, please contact the institution offering the course, as listed below:

AAJE: American Academy of Judicial Education, Suite 539, 1426 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20005. Phone: (202) 783-5151.

ABA: American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

AGAI: The Attorney General's Advocacy Institute, Washington, DC 20530.

ALI-ABA: Donald M. Maclay, Director, Office of Courses of Study, ALI-ABA Committee on Continuing Professional Education, 4025 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone: (215) 243-1630.

ATLA: The Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Education Department, P.O. Box 3717, 1050 31st St. NW Washington, DC 20007. Phone: (202) 965-3500.

- BCGI: Brandon Consulting Group, Inc., 1775 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.
- BNA: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1231 25th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037.
- CCEB: Continuing Education of the Bar, University of California Extension, 2150 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704.
- CCH: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 4025 W. Peterson Avenue, Chicago, IL 60646.
- CCLE: Continuing Legal Education in Colorado, Inc., University of Denver Law Center, 200 W. 14th Avenue, Denver, CO 80204.
- CLEW: Continuing Legal Education for Wisconsin, 905 University Avenue, Suite 309, Madison, WI 53706.
- DLS: Delaware Law School, Widener College, P.O. Box 7474, Concord Pike, Wilmington, DE 19803.
- FBA (FBA-BNA): Conference Secretary, Federal Bar Association, Suite 420, 1815 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. Phone: (202) 638-0252.
- FLB: The Florida Bar, Tallahassee, FL 32304.
- FPI: Federal Publications, Inc., Seminar Division Office, Suite 500, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. Phone: (202) 337-7000.
- GCP: Government Contracts Program, George Washington University Law Center, Washington, DC.
- GICLE: The Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia, University of Georgia School of Law, Athens, GA 30602.
- GWU: Government Contracts Program, George Washington University, 2000 H Street NW, Rm. 303 D2, Washington DC 20052. Phone: (202) 676-6815.
- ICLEF: Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum, Suite 202, 230 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.
- ICM: Institute for Court Management, Suite 210, 1624 Market St., Denver, CO 80202. Phone: (303) 543-3063.
- KCLE: University of Kentucky, College of Law, Office of Continuing Legal Education, Lexington, KY 40506.
- MCLNEL: Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education—New England Law Institute, Inc., 133 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02108, and 1387 Main Street, Springfield, MA 01103.
- MOB: The Missouri Bar Center, 326 Monroe, P.O. Box 119, Jefferson P.O. Box 767, Raleigh, NC 27602.
- NCAJ: National Center for Administration of Justice, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone (202) 466-3920.
- NCATL: North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers, Education Foundation Inc., P.O. Box 767, Raleigh, NC 27602.
- NCCDL: National College of Criminal Defense Lawyers and Public Defenders, Bates College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.
- NCDA: National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Phone: (713) 749-1571.
- NCJJ: National Council of Juvenile and Family, Court Judges, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507.
- NDAA: National District Attorneys Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1432, Chicago, IL 60611.
- NDCLE: North Dakota Continuing Legal Education.
- NITA: National Institute for Trial Advocacy, University of Minnesota Law School, Minneapolis, MN 55455.
- NJC: National Judicial College, Judicial College Building, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.
- NPI: National Practice Institute, 861 West Butler Square, Minneapolis, MN 55403. Phone: 1-800-328-4444 (In MN call (612) 338-1977).
- NYSBA: New York State Bar Association, One Elk Street, Albany, NY 12207.
- NYSTLA: New York State Trial Lawyers Association, Inc., 132 Nassau Street, New York, NY 12207.
- NYULT: New York University, School of Continuing Education, Continuing Education in Law and Taxation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.
- OLCI: Ohio Legal Center Institute, 33 West 11th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201.
- PBI: Pennsylvania Bar Institute, P.O. Box 1027, 104 South Street, Harrisburg, PA 17108.
- PLI: Practising Law Institute, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Phone: (212) 765-5700.
- SBM: State Bar of Montana, 2030 Eleventh Avenue, P.O. Box 4669, Helena, MT 59601.
- SBT: State Bar of Texas, Professional Development Program, P.O. Box 12487, Austin, TX 78711.
- SLF: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.
- TBI: The Bankruptcy Institute, P.O. Box 1601, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10017.
- UDCL: University of Denver College of Law, 200 West 14th Avenue, Denver, CO 80204.

UHCL: University of Houston, College of Law, Central Campus, Houston, TX 77004.

UMLC: University of Miami Law Center, P.O. Box 248087, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

UTCLE: Utah State Bar, Continuing Legal Education, 425 East First South, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

VACLE: Joint Committee of Continuing Legal Education of the Virginia State Bar and The Virginia Bar Association, School of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22901.

VUSL: Villanova University, School of Law, Villanova, PA 19085.

April

3-4: SBT, Military Law, San Antonio, TX.

3: CCEB, The New Bankruptcy Code, San Diego, CA.

7-9: FPI, Practical Environmental Law, Washington, DC.

7-5/5: PLI, Basic Will Drafting, New York City, NY.

7-5/5: PLI, Introduction to the Bankruptcy Code, New York City, NY.

7-11: AAJE, The Judge Trial, Washington, DC.

9-11: PLI, Current Developments in Patent Law, Minneapolis, MN.

8-10: FPI, Government Contracting Costs, Las Vegas NV.

9-12: ICLEF, Trial Advocacy, Indianapolis, IN.

9-12: ICLEF, Trial Advocacy Skills Workshop—Part II, Indianapolis, IN.

10-11: PLI, Bankruptcy, Chicago, IL.

10-11: PLI, Medical Evidence, New York City, NY.

10: SBT, Family Law, Lubbock, TX.

10: SBT, Taxation, Houston, TX.

10: FLB, Construction Contract Litigation, Tampa, FL.

10-11: PLI, Tax Planning for Foundations, Tax Exempt Status & Charitable Contributions, San Francisco, CA.

11: SBT, Family Law, El Paso, TX.

11: NYSBA, UCC: Focus on Article 9, New York City, NY.

11: BNA, Videotape Conference on Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation, The Madison, Washington, DC. Cost: \$100.

11: PBI, Conflicts of Interest, Philadelphia, PA.

11: FLB, Family Law, Tallahassee, FL.

11-12: ABA, Child Custody, New York City, NY.

12: CCEB, Real Property Law, San Francisco and Anaheim, CA.

14: BNA, Videotape Conference on Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation, Sheraton Hotel, New York, NY. Cost: \$100.

14-19: SBT, Practice Skills, Dallas & Fort Worth, TX.

14-15: PLI, Use of Trusts in Estate Planning, New York City, NY.

14-16: FPI, Claims & The Construction Owner, Las Vegas, NV.

14-16: FPI, Research & Development Contracting, Berkeley, CA.

14-18: GCP, Cost Reimbursement Contracting, Washington, DC.

14-18: BCGI, Computer Contracts: Structure, Negotiation & Management, Atlanta, GA.

14-18: AGAI, Criminal Trial Advocacy—3rd week, Washington, DC.

15-19: NCDA, Trial Techniques, New Orleans, LA.

17: SBT, Family Law, San Antonio, TX.

17-18: FBA, 7th Annual Federal Trial Practice Conference, 4 Seasons Hotel, Georgetown, Washington, DC.

17: FLB, Family Law, St. Petersburg, FL.

17: FLB, Tax Institute, Fort Lauderdale, FL.

17-19: GICLE, Real Property Law, St Simons Island, GA.

17-18: PLI, Construction Contracts, New York City, NY.

17-18: FBA, Federal Trial Practice Conference, Washington, DC.

17-19: PLI, Preparation of the Federal Estate Tax Return, San Francisco, CA.

18-19: TBI, Bankruptcy & Business Reorganization, New York City, NY.

18-19: PLI, Criminal Advocacy Institute, Denver, CO.

18: SBT, Family Law, Austin, TX.

18: FLB, Tax Institute, Tampa, FL.

18: VACLE, Construction Law, Tysons Corner, VA.

21-5/2: AGAI, Civil Trial Advocacy, Washington, DC.

21-22: PLI, The New Bankruptcy Code, Los Angeles, CA.

21-23: FPI, Medical Malpractice, Las Vegas, NV.

21-25: FPI, The Skills of Contract Administration, Williamsburg, VA.

22: PBI, Appellate Practice, Harrisburg, PA.

23-25: PLI, EEOC, New York City, NY.

24: SBT, Family Law, Dallas, TX.

24-25: PLI, Medical Evidence, San Francisco, CA.

24-25: SBT, Military Law, San Antonio, TX.

24: FLB, Family Law, Pensacola, FL.

24-25: ABA, Punitive Damage Claims, Los Angeles, CA.

24: VACLE, Construction Law, Richmond, VA.

24-25: SLF, Wills & Probate Institute, Richardson, TX.

24-25: SBT, TX Law for Military Attorneys, San Antonio, TX.

25: NYSBA, Anatomy for Lawyers, New York City, NY.

25: SBT, Family Law, Fort Worth, TX.

25: NDCLE, Law Office Management, Jamestown, ND.

25: BNA, Videotape Conference on Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation, Palmer House, Chicago, IL. Cost: \$100.

25-26: FBA, Northeastern Regional Conference, Bankruptcy Law, Sheraton-Hartford, Hartford, CT.

26: NYSTLA, Medical Malpractice, New York City, NY.

25: FLB, Family Law, Jacksonville, FL.

25: FLB, Tax Institute, Tallahassee, FL.

25-26: VUSL, The New Bankruptcy Code, Villanova, PA.

27-5/1: NCDA, Organized Crime II, Chicago, IL.

27-5/1: NDAA, Drug, Alcohol Abuse, II, Lake Tahoe, NV.

28: BNA, Videotape Conference on Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Cost: \$100.

28-30: GCP, Patents & Technical Data, Washington, DC.

20-30: FPI, Competing for Contracts, Washington, DC.

28-30: FPI, Government Contracting Costs, Washington, D.C.

28-30: FPI, Negotiated Procurement, Washington, DC.

28-30: FBA, 4th Annual Tax Law Conference, 4 Seasons Hotel, Georgetown, Washington, DC.

28-5/2: SLF, Federal Income Taxation, Dallas, TX.

30: BNA, Videotape Conference on Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, CO. Cost: \$100.

May

1: FLB, Pharmacology & the Trial Lawyer, Miami, FL.

1-2: PLI, Usury Laws & Modern Business, New York City, NY.

3: NYSBA, Art of Cross Examination, New York City, NY.

2: SBT, Family Law, Houston, TX.

2: FLB, Family Law, Miami, FL.

2: PBI, Law of Credit & Sales, Harrisburg, PA.

2: FLB, Pharmacology & the Trial Lawyer, Tampa, FL.

4-23: NJC, General Jurisdiction—General, University of Nevada, Reno, NV.

4-9: NJC, Sentencing Felons—Graduate, University of Nevada, Reno, NV.

5-6: NYULT, Estate Planning, New York City, NY.

5-6: FPI, Terminations of Government Contracts, Washington, DC.

5-7: FPI, Contracting with the Little Guys, Washington, DC.

5-7: FPI, Procurement for Lawyers, Washington, DC.

8-9: PLI, Advanced Will Drafting, New York City, NY.

9: CCLE, Domestic Relations, Denver, CO.

9-10: PLI, Criminal Advocacy, New York City, NY.

9-11: NCCDL, Advanced Cross-Examination Workshop, Louisville, KY.

11-16: NCDA, Prosecutor's Office Administrator Course—Part II, Houston, TX.

- 12: AGAI, Criminal Trial Advocacy, Washington, DC.
- 12-14: FPI, Changes in Government Contracts, Washington, DC.
- 12-15: FPI, Fundamentals of Government Contracting, Las Vegas, NV.
- 13-6/1: PLI, Trial Advocacy, New York City, NY.
- 14-16: PLI, Estate Planning, Chicago, IL.
- 15-16: PLI, Use of Trusts in Estate Planning, Chicago, IL.
- 15: PBI, Employment Discrimination, Philadelphia, PA.
- 15-16: PLI, FTC—Consumer Protection Law Institute, Chicago, IL.
- 16: UTCLE, Depositions, Strategy, Techniques, Salt Lake City, UT.
- 18-23: NJC, Criminal Evidence—Graduate, University of Nevada, Reno, NV.
- 18-25: NITA, Trial Advocacy—Part II, Tucson, AZ.
- 19-20: FPI, Terminations of Government Contracts, Berkeley, CA.
- 19-22: FPI, ERISA Today, Washington, DC.
- 19-24: SBT, Practice Skills, Houston, TX.
- 19-22: GCP, Government Contract Claims, Washington, DC.
- 21-23: FPI, Practical Negotiation of Government Contracts, Washington, DC.
- 22-23: ABA, Affirmative Action, Washington, DC.
- 23: GICLE, Evidence, Augusta, GA.
- 23: FLB, Bankruptcy, Tallahassee, FL.
- 26: NCCDL, Trial Practice I, Houston, TX.
- 30: FLB, Bankruptcy, Miami, FL.

June

- 1-13: NCJJ, Summer College, Reno, NV.
- 2-11: KCLE, Trial Advocacy, Lexington, KY.
- 2-13: AGAI, Civil Trial Advocacy, Washington, DC.
- 2-3: FPI, Commercial Contracting, Washington, DC.
- 2-4: FPI, Bonds, Liens, & Insurance, San Diego, CA.
- 2-6: CCLE, Government Construction Contracting, Denver, CO.

- 4-6: SLF, Environmental Law & Regulation & the Oil & Gas Business, Dallas, TX.
- 4-7: NCATL: Trial Advocacy, Winston-Salem, NC.
- 4-6: FPI, Inspection, Acceptance, & Warranties, Denver, CO.
- 5-7: VACLE, Federal Taxation, Charlottesville, VA.
- 5-6: PLI, International Litigation, New York City, NY.
- 6: GICLE, Evidence, Atlanta, GA.
- 6: PBI, Conflicts of Interests, Philadelphia, PA.
- 8-14: NCDA, Executive Prosecutor Course, Houston, TX.
- 9-10: PLI, Use of Trusts in Estate Planning, Los Angeles, CA.
- 9-13: BCGI, Computer Contracts: Structure, Negotiation & Management, New York City, NY.
- 9-11: FPI, Changes in Government Contracts, Berkeley, CA.
- 11-13: FPI, Contracting for Services, Berkeley, CA.
- 12-13: PLI, Law Office Management, New York City, NY.
- 12: FLB, Criminal Law, Pensacola, FL.
- 12: FLB, Bankruptcy, Jacksonville & Palm Beach, FL.
- 12: PBI, Workmen's Compensation, Philadelphia, PA.
- 13: PBI, Workmen's Compensation, Pittsburgh, PA.
- 13: SCB, Trial Advocacy: Trial Motions & Examinations of Lay Witnesses, Columbia, SC.
- 14: CCLE, Real Estate, Denver, CO.
- 15-27: NJC, The Judge and The Trial—Graduate, University of Nevada, Reno, NV.
- 16-17: PLI, Current Developments in Bankruptcy, New York City, NY.
- 16-20: SLF, Managing Criminal Investigations: Homicide Workshop, Richardson, TX.
- 16-27: AGAI, Criminal Trial Advocacy, Washington, DC.
- 16-27: NCCDL, Trial Practice II, Houston, TX.
- 16-20: AAJE, Constitutional Criminal Procedure, Boston, MA.
- 18-20: PLI, Estate Planning, New York City, NY.
- 19: VACLE, Recent Developments in the Law, Virginia Beach, VA.

20: UTCLE, Preparing a Case for Trial, Salt Lake City, UT.

21-22: CCLE, Child Custody, Denver, CO.

22-27: ALIABA, Estate Planning in Depth, Madison, WI.

23-25: FPI, Practical Negotiation of Government Contracts, Los Angeles, CA.

26: FLB, Criminal Law, Orlando, FL.

26-27: FPI, Construction Labor Relations, Washington, DC.

26-27: PLI, Disapproving Federal Cases, New York City, NY.

27: FLB, Criminal Law, Tallahassee, FL.

Current Materials of Interest

1. Articles

Anderson, Mark S., Major, *Legal Malpractice*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 195 (Dec 1979).

Erickson, John Richard, *Protocol I: A Merging of the Hague and Geneva Law of Armed Conflict*, 19 Virginia Journal of International Law 557 (Spring 1979).

Garvey, Rita P., *Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 213 (Dec 1979).

Guehl, Robert L., *The National Guard Claims Act—Recent Developments*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 218 (Dec 1979).

Kundert, Thomas L., *Government Use of Trademarks*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 228 (Dec 1979).

Maus, John R., Captain, *Direct Procurement Method Shipments Revisited*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 207 (Dec 1979).

Monroe, Glenn E., Major, *Government Contract Law Manual*, Michie/Bobbs-Merrill, Charlottesville, Va., 1979. Approximately 800 pages. Extensive appendices. Price: \$40.00. This work by an active Army judge advocate is a comparison between state-level procurement under the Model Procurement Code, and federal procurement under the Defense Acquisition Regulation.

Phillips, Walter D., Major, *Medical Malpractice Immunity Act*, 8 No. 6 AFJAG Rptr 204 (Dec 1979).

Procaccino, Joseph A., Jr., *Medical Malpractice Claims and Lawsuits*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 202 (Dec 1979).

Richman, Neil S., *Carrier Recovery Setoff*, 8 No. 6 AF JAG Rptr 210 (Dec 1979).

2. Interim Change

Department of the Army Regulation 27-10, Interim Change No. 104, Legal Services Military Justice, 28 January 1980.

3. Videotapes

The following videotapes are available from the American Bar Center, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, toll-free telephone (800) 621-8986:

The Deposition (a 1979 release).

Computer-Assisted Legal Research (a 1979 release).

Modern Bankruptcy Practice under the 1978 Reform Act (a 1979 release).

Trial Technique Series: 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979 (a new release).

The Polygraph.

Irving Younger on Evidence.

Dilemmas in Legal Ethics.

4. Current Messages

The following list of recent messages is furnished for your information in keeping your reference materials up to date. All offices may not have a need for and may not have been on distribution for some of the messages listed.

DTG	SUBJECT	PROPONENT
171600Z Jan 80	Delayed Receipt of Court-Martial Orders at USDB and USARB.	DAJA-CL
171655Z Jan 80	Public Use of Army Morale Support.	DAAG-MS
180936Z Jan 80	Public Affairs Policy—Election Year 1980.	SAPA-PP
181300Z Jan 80	Counterterrorism Course, 7H-F13.	DAPC-OPP-E
212346Z Jan 80	USCMA Decision: US v. Fimmans.	DAJA-CL
281500Z Jan 80	Zones of Consideration for Temporary Promotion to CW4 and CW3.	DAPC-MSS-PO
291801Z Jan 80	Discontinuance of Involuntary AD/ADT For Failure to Participate.	DAAG-LR
052305Z Feb 80	JAGC Recruiting.	DAJA-PT
142132Z Feb 80	Selections For The JA Officers Graduate Course.	DAJA-PT

5. ABA Law Day Materials

To assist with preparations for Law Day 1980, the American Bar Association has made available its 1980 Planning Guide and Program Manual. This booklet can be obtained at no expense from the American Bar Association, Law

Day USA 1980 Observance, 77 South Wacker Drive, 6th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The commercial telephone number is (312) 621-9248 or 9249. The planning guide contains an order form for promotional materials which may be obtained with local funds. The deadline for orders is 11 April.

DA Pam 27-50-87

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

E. C. MEYER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

J. C. PENNINGTON
Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General